

FBIS**DAILY REPORT****CONTENTS***Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 052

18 March 1987

ALBANIA

Turkish Assembly Delegation Begins Visit [Ankara]	B 1
Dode Receives Visitors	B 1
Leaders Host Dinner	B 2
Ministers Meet Karaduman [Ankara]	B 2
Marko, Carcani Meet Karaduman [Ankara]	B 3

BULGARIA

Iranian Foreign Minister Continues Meetings	C 1
Speaks with Khristov [Tehran]	C 1
Visits Historical Site, Departs	C 1
Visit by GDR Defense Minister Kessler	C 2
Met by Dzhurov [Stoyanov in NARODNA ARMIYA 11 Mar]	C 2
Visit to Pleven, Plovdiv [Stoyanov in NARODNA ARMIYA 11 Mar]	C 3
Received by Zhivkov	C 4
Ends Talks With Dzhurov [ADN]	C 5
BTA Notes Trip's Conclusion	C 5
Visit by French Foreign Trade Minister Noir	C 5
Economic Talks Open	C 5
Received by Zhivkov	C 6
More on Zhivkov Meeting	C 6
Talks End, Protocol Signed	C 6
Economic Aide-Memoire Signed With Slovenia	C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Chairs Meeting of Party Committee	D 1
Party Daily on PRC Foreign Minister's Visit [Janto in Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Mar]	D 1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Leipzig Trade Fair Talks, Events Continue	E 1
Honecker Receives FRG Minister	E 1
Bangemann Reports on Talks	E 1
Honecker Meets Strauss on Arms [DPA]	E 2
Stoph Hosts Soviet Delegation	E 3
Rauchfuss Meets HSWP's Marjai	E 3

PRC Delegate Discusses Exhibit	E 3
Norway's Mosbakk Praises Ties	E 4
Industrial Combines Pledge Greater Output	E 4
Fischer Arrives in Indonesia, Meets Suharto	E 5
Delivers Honecker Message	E 5
Signs Shipping, Tax Accords	E 6
Meets Governor, Departs	E 7
Sitzlack, Denmark Sign Nuclear Safety Agreement	E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Mar]	

HUNGARY

HSWP Secretary Szuros Begins Visit to U.S.	F 1
Meets USIA Chief	F 1
Talks With U.S. Politicians	F 1
Surveys Relations With Shultz	F 1
Gaspar, TU Delegation Leave for Norway	F 2
Pozsgay Addresses 15 Mar Festove Rally	F 2
[MAGYAR NEMZET 16 Mar]	
Grosz Expects Economic Problems To Continue	F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 14 Mar]	
Briefs: Sarlos Visits Baranya County	F 5

POLAND

USSR's Aristov Visits Mill, Stresses Cooperation	G 1
Notes Trade Talks	G 1
Promotes Joint Enterprises	G 1
Czyrek Reviews Speech; Paper Marks U.S. Visits	G 2
Cites U.S. Interest in Nation	G 2
[Szyndziedlorz in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 11 Mar]	
TRYBUNA LUDU Assesses Tour	G 3
[Broniarek, 12 Mar]	
Article Assesses Language's Effects on 'Reality'	G 5
[POLITYKA 28 Feb]	

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Arrives in Nepal; Met by King, Premier	H 1
Starts Official Talks	H 1
Leaders Award Countries' Orders	H 2
Exchange Dinner Toasts	H 2
Talks With Prime Minister	H 3
Receives Foreign Minister	H 3
Attends Government Reception	H 4
Addresses City Officials	H 4
Resumes Talks With Birendra	H 5
Nepalese Coverage of Visit	H 5
[cross-reference]	
Communique on Ceausescu's Visit to India	H 5
Police Reportedly Seize Hungarian Minority Books	H 7
[AFP]	

YUGOSLAVIA

Government Holds News Conference on Incomes Law	I 1
No Plans For Repeal	I 1
10,000 Involved in Strikes	I 1
Preparatory Effort 'Failed'	I 2
Macedonian Unions Discuss Work Stoppages	I 3
Belgrade Collectives Under 'Fiancial Blockade'	I 3
Income Measures Lead to Strikes in Mostar	I 4
16 Kula Workers Fired for Stoppage	I 4
Hasani Comments on Constitution, Economy, Albania	I 5
Economic Problems 'Serious'	I 7
Urges Scientific Progress	I 8
Dizdarevic Returns From Nonaligned Meeting	I 8
PRC's Chen Muhua Starts 7-Day Visit	I 9
Meets With Milosavljevic	I 9
Received by Mikulic	I 9

TURKISH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Karaduman Notes Friendship

TA161852 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly Necmettin Karaduman, accompanied by an official delegation, has arrived for talks in Tirana.

The Turkish parliamentary delegation led by Karaduman was received at Tirana Airport by Albanian People's Assembly Chairman Petro Dode and various ministers. Mehmet Altac and Nurettin Safak from the Turkish Radio and Television News Center report that Dode, speaking at the airport, expressed satisfaction at having the Turkish parliamentary delegation in his country.

Karaduman voiced his belief that this trip will contribute to the further development of bilateral ties. Noting that friendly Turkish-Albanian relations have a long history, Karaduman said: Long-standing friendships between countries are infrequent. Our friendship with Albania is an example for the entire world.

Dode will host a dinner in honor of the Turkish delegation this evening.

Dode Receives Visitors

AU171152 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 17 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Petro Dode, received yesterday afternoon at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey, led by its chairman, Necmettin Karaduman and had a warm and friendly talk with it.

Talks were conducted on the occasion which were attended by the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Rahman Hanku; the secretary of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Sali Shiyaku, and others.

Attending the talks from the Turkish side were deputies Hazim Kutay, Mehmet Zeki Uzun, Halil Ibrahim Sahin, Muzafer Ilhan.

Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Turkey, Gjylani Shehu, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania Bilal Simshir.

During the talks which were held in a cordial atmosphere, both sides highly evaluated the close friendship binding the Albanian people with the Turkish one as well as the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries in different fields.

Both sides expressed their conviction that this visit is a new contribution to the further development of the friendly relations between Albania and Turkey, which are to the mutual benefit and serve peace and security in the Balkans.

Leaders Host Dinner

AU171153 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 17 (ATA) — The chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Petro Dode, gave a dinner on March 16 in honour of the Turkish parliamentary delegation, headed by the speaker of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey Necmettin Karaduman.

Present at the dinner were the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Rita Marko, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bektashi; the chairman of the Permanent Commission of the Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly, Foto Cami, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of the Government, deputies and other invitees.

During the dinner greetings were exchanged and toasts were raised to the friendship between the Albanian people and the Turkish people as well as to the further development of the relations between our two friendly countries.

In his greeting, the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Petro Dode, stressed that Comrade Ramiz Alia, evaluating the relations between Albania and Turkey, has said that the traditional bonds which exist between the two peoples, their ancient friendship and the mutual respect are a reliable basis for the further development of the Albanian-Turkish relations and for supplementing them with a new content, for raising the many-sided contacts and exchanges to a higher level.

The speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly Necmettin Karaduman expressed his satisfaction for being among the Albanian friendly people and stressed that the relations between Turkey and Albania have their roots deeply in history and that their friendship is based on the fraternal feelings of the two peoples that has been affirmed many a time by the leaders of the statesmen of our two countries, Enver Hoxha and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Ministers Meet Karaduman

TA171506 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1100 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Turkish Grand National Assembly [TGNA] Speaker Necmettin Karaduman has pointed out that while various peoples have lived together for a long time in the Balkans, certain Balkan states do not respect the rights of minorities living on their territory. He said: We hope that the inhuman treatment of minorities, which is unbecoming to modern civilization, will be eliminated from the region and the world as soon as possible.

Karaduman, who is continuing his visit in Albania, spoke last night at a dinner given in his honor by Albanian People's Assembly Chairman Petro Dode. This morning Karaduman met Albanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile. At the meeting, the TGNA speaker said that the friendly relations between Turkey and Albania greatly contribute to regional peace. He stressed that the assimilation policy pursued by Bulgaria against its Turkish minority has reached brutal proportions. Adding that a large minority of nations condemn this barbaric policy, Karaduman expressed his belief that the Albanian people do not approve of this policy either. We hope and desire, he said, that Bulgaria will stop such actions.

The TGNA speaker indicated that though the Cyprus problem is a source of unrest in the eastern Mediterranean, Turkey believes it can be resolved through negotiations between the two communities.

Reis Malile stressed that the interference of certain superpowers in Balkan domestic affairs is adversely affecting regional peace. He said that Albania's foreign policy is based on peaceful foundations, and expressed hope that the friendly relations between Turkey and Albania will serve as an example for other states.

Karaduman and the parliamentary delegation accompanying him then met the Albanian minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai. Afterward, Karaduman and his group visited the National History Museum and an exhibition on Albania today.

Marko, Carcani Meet Karaduman

TA180804 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly Necmettin Karaduman is continuing his meetings in Tirana, the capital of Albania. This evening, the parliamentary delegation led by Karaduman met with Albanian Presidium Deputy Chairman Rita Marko. During the session, Karaduman said he was happy to see that the friendship between Turkey and Albania had reached a very high level. He added that the friendly ties between the two countries would contribute to the growth of peace in the Balkans and the world at large. He said that the mutual [word indistinct] between the two countries will further develop this friendship.

Rita Marko pointed out that the relations between the two countries go back many years, and pointed out that they had heightened in recent years. Marko expressed his belief that visits such as Karaduman's will contribute to the development of bilateral links.

Karaduman and the members of his delegation then met with Premier Adil Carcani, who said that the absence of problems in bilateral relations benefits world peace and the people of both states. Carcani said that these relations must be further developed in line with the interests of our two countries.

Karaduman noted that he was very pleased to see the growth in Albania since its war of liberation. He explained that after its own war of liberation, Turkey surmounted its economic difficulties with great determination. He added that Turkey has become economically self-sufficient. Karaduman stressed that both countries must fully realize their potential to increase bilateral economic ties.

Karaduman and his delegation will tour certain industrial installations and historic sites in Shkoder and Durres tomorrow. They will return to Turkey on 19 March.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES MEETINGS

Speaks with Khristov

NC130817 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that Mr Velayati met and conferred yesterday afternoon with Mr Khristov, Bulgaria's trade minister, who is also chairman of the Joint Iranian-Bulgarian Economic Committee.

During their talks, Mr Khristov said: We participated in Iran's International Fair and we think our two countries' economic, commercial, and technical cooperation is progressing satisfactorily, despite the fact that Iran is involved in a war. Referring to the joint economic committee, which has created a suitable climate for improving relations, Khristov said he is prepared to attend its next session, which will be held in Tehran. There he will discuss the various fields important to the two countries' cooperative endeavors, namely industry, agriculture, mining, machinery, and roads and transport. He also expressed his country's readiness to purchase oil, buses, and automobiles from the Islamic Republic, and its satisfaction with the successful outcome of the Bulgarian metallurgy minister's [title as heard] trip to Tehran. In addition, he invited the Islamic Republic to take part in the international exhibition to be held in Sofia in May.

During this meeting Mr Velayati stated: Basically, we see no obstacles preventing the expansion of bilateral economic and commercial relations. We hope that with your presence at the upcoming session of the joint economic committee in Tehran, this cooperation will continue to grow. Turning to existing fields of joint collaboration, Mr Velayati remarked: Iranian-Bulgarian relations during the past year were satisfactory, but there is room for expansion. He added: The exchange of various delegations, including the Iranian roads and transport minister's upcoming visit to Bulgaria, will further consolidate these ties.

Visits Historical Site, Departs

AU131903 Sofia BTA in English 1746 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 13 (BTA) -- The official visit to this country of Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran, ended today. The visit was at the invitation of Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

The Bulgaro-Iranian dialogue, which was led these days in Sofia, was a fruitful one. It was constructive, sincere and passed in a friendly atmosphere. It displayed the desire of the two countries to continue the upgrade development of their relations in the future. A basis for the further broadening of the relations is their present state, which is assessed positively, as well as the existing reserves in a number of spheres. This is also favoured by the common or similar positions of the two countries on a number of topical international issues.

During the visit once again was confirmed that Bulgaria leads a peaceful foreign policy directed toward understanding and cooperation with the people from different continents.

At the end of his stay the guest visited the National Historical Museum and the "Lyudmila Zhivkova" Palace of Culture.

Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati left this country today. At the airport he was seen off by Minister Petur Mladenov, by deputy ministers and diplomats.

Mr. Stefan Polendakov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Iran, and Mr. (Mohammad Ali Sadegi Niaraki), Iran's charge de affairs in Sofia, were among those present at the airport.

VISIT BY GDR DEFENSE MINISTER KESSLER

Met by Dzhurov

AU131252 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 11 Mar 87 pp 1,3

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel Eng Veselin Stoyanov: "Welcome, Class Brothers and Brothers in Arms!"]

[Text] The military ties of friendship between the Bulgarian People's Army and the GDR's National People's Army are multifaceted, cordial, and longstanding. The exchange of delegations and experience at all levels, participation in command staff and troop maneuvers of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states, and a number of other forms of cooperation highlight this relationship.

The relationship of class brotherhood and brotherhood in arms was displayed yesterday, when the official delegation of the GDR's National People's Army led by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, received a cordial welcome. Among those present at Sofia Airport were Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Velko Palin, chief of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; and deputy ministers of national defense, generals, and officers. The ambassadors of both countries, Petur Mezhdurechki and Egon Rommel, were also in attendance.

Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states with the Bulgarian People's Army, was there as well.

Roland Wunder, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in Bulgaria, and military attaches of the socialist countries were at the welcoming ceremony. A guards detachment presented military honors, and a brass band played the GDR and Bulgarian national anthems.

The official delegation of the GDR's National People's Army led by Army General Heinz Kessler, laid wreaths at the Mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, an eminent figure in the international communist and workers' movement and great son of our people, and also at the Unknown Soldier and Soviet Army Memorials.

Late in the afternoon, the delegation called on Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense. [paragraph continues]

This meeting was also attended on the Bulgarian side by Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff; Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, and deputy ministers of national defense, generals, and officers.

In the name of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and in his own name, Army General Dobri Dzhurov once again greeted the dear guests from the fraternal GDR with a cordial Bulgarian welcome. He later expressed his pleasure at having an opportunity to meet with representatives of the GDR's National People's Army, the faithful custodians of socialist achievements in central Europe, and voiced confidence that the visit, working meetings, and friendly talks to come would strengthen the traditional bonds of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two allied armies.

Yesterday evening Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov gave a dinner in honor of the official GDR military delegation. In their speeches at the banquet, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and Army Gen Heinz Kessler stressed that the military comradery and collaboration between our two armies contribute to the deepening of cooperation between the peoples of Bulgaria and the GDR and bolster their defensive might. He pointed out the historic responsibility for saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe felt by the USSR and the other socialist states.

The dinner took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The visit of the GDR's National People's Army delegation continues.

Visit to Pleven, Plovdiv

AU131453 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Report: "Visit by a delegation from the GDR National People's Army"]

[Text] Plovdiv, 11 March (by telephone from our special correspondent, Lieutenant Colonel Eng Veselin Stoyanov) -- A day of hospitality and business -- that is how we can briefly describe the second day of the visit to Bulgaria by an official delegation from the GDR National People's Army led by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense.

Accompanied by Colonel General Mircho Asenov, deputy minister of national defense, our guests left Sofia by plane this morning. They were met at Dolna Mitropoliya Airport by Kuncho Kunev, first secretary of Pleven Okrug BCP Committee; Dimitur Nenchev, chairman of Pleven Okrug People's Council; Petko Tzolov, first secretary of the municipal BCP committee; Major General Dimitur Karadzhikov, director of the Georgi Benkovski Higher People's Air Force School; Colonel Slaveyko Dimitrov, director of the Khristo Botev People's School for Reserve Officers; and other officers and party and economic figures.

In Pleven a working meeting took place with the party and state leadership of the city and okrug, at which Army Gen Heinz Kessler and the members of his delegation were briefed on the history and development of the Pleven region since the 9 September revolution and the April BCP Plenum. [paragraph continues]

Industrial production has risen several times over in the period, while in agriculture, the introduction of integrated automation is proceeding apace.

Later, the guests from the GDR's National People's Army visited the Khristo Botev People's School for Reserve Officers, where they were welcomed by Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense. The officer in charge of the honor guard reported to Army Gen Heinz Kessler, who congratulated the parading students. The GDR and Bulgarian national anthems were played. Kessler laid fresh flowers at the memorial to poet-revolutionary Khristo Botev.

During their meeting with the school's command staff, the delegation members learned about this almost 100-year-old military educational establishment for training young reserve commanders. With the aid of video equipment, they were shown the great advances made in recent years. These impressions were confirmed when the guests viewed exhibits in the school's museum, visited the House of Culture, the living quarters of one of the battalions, saw a demonstration of hand-to-hand combat, and toured the halls containing simulators for training student gunnery specialists, tank personnel, and others.

The delegation toured historical sites and cultural memorials, including the mausoleum in the city center, the historical museum, and the Pleven Epic Panorama, constructed to mark the centenary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Turkish yoke.

In the late afternoon the delegation flew to Plovdiv, where they were welcomed by Stoyan Koshulev, chairman of the Executive Council of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council; Lieutenant General Panayot Panayotov, officer commanding the Plovdiv Garrison; Lt Gen Zhelyzko Zhelyazkov, deputy officer commanding air defense and air forces; and other generals and officers.

A dinner was given in honor of the official GDR military delegation, by the party, state, and military leadership of Plovdiv City and Okrug.

Received by Zhivkov

AU131956 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 13 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of national defence, who is on an official visit to this country.

They examined information on the tasks standing before the two parties in implementation of the resolutions of the congresses of the BCP and SED. It was stressed that the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the armies of Bulgaria and the G.D.R. contributes to the strengthening of the defence capacity of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, led by the Soviet Union, serves to the aims of peace and security.

The talk was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence.

Ends Talks With Dzhurov

LD141028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia 14 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgarian defense ministers, Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, ended their official talks on Saturday. At the conclusion of the friendship visit by the GDR military delegation under Army Gen Kessler, the two ministers signed a protocol on the results of the talks and on the future of bilateral cooperation.

Following this, the guests from the GDR began their journey home. They were given a warm send-off at Sofia Airport by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, other high-ranking members of the military, and GDR Ambassador Egon Rommel.

BTA Notes Trip's Conclusion

AU141525 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- A military delegation headed by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of national defense, has completed its visit to Bulgaria. The delegation visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and minister of national defense of Bulgaria.

During his stay here, Army General Kessler was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

Army General Dzhurov and Army General Kessler signed a protocol today on the talks they held in Sofia at which they outlined the future of the two armies' cooperation.

The visit was a contribution to the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two armies and to the consolidation of the Warsaw Treaty's defense potential in the name of the historical goal: the defense of the achievements of socialism, of peace and progress.

VISIT BY FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER NOIR

Economic Talks Open

AU131842 Sofia BTA in English 1751 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 13 (BTA) -- The condition of the Bulgaro-French economic relations is discussed at the 14th session of the Joint Bulgaro-French Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation, which started today. On this occasion a delegation headed by France's Minister of Foreign Trade Mr. Michel Noir, chairman of the French part of the committee, arrived here today. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Mr. Andrey Loukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Received by Zhivkov

AU131813 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received France's Michel Noir, minister delegate to the Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Privatization in charge of foreign trade. He is visiting our country to attend the 14th session of the Joint Bulgarian-French Committee for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation.

During the talks, a positive evaluation was made of the development of the traditional friendly and multifaceted relations linking Bulgaria and France. There was a shared conviction that opportunities exist for an even more dynamic development of ties, especially in the economic, scientific-technical, and trade sectors.

Questions of world security and peace were raised as well.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that the Soviet initiative for the elimination of medium-range missiles is a significant step toward nuclear disarmament.

Comrade Andrey Lukanov also attended the meeting.

More on Zhivkov Meeting

AU131958 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 13 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov received today Mr Michel Noir, minister-delegate attached to the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Denationalization in Charge of Foreign Trade.

The two politicians assessed positively the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. They agreed that the two countries' economic potential and the role they play in the international division of labor are creating excellent conditions for a more dynamic bilateral cooperation in the fields of the economy, science, technology, trade and tourism.

The Bulgarian head of state noted that the restructuring of Bulgaria's economy creates further advantages for international cooperation.

Other matters of discussion were the struggle for saving peace and European security and the aversion of the nuclear holocaust. Mr Todor Zhivkov commended the significance of the latest Soviet proposal on the elimination of the medium-range missiles in Europe. He said that this initiative is an exceptionally important step paving the way for nuclear disarmament and the establishment of a new type of international relations.

The French guest is visiting this country to attend the 14th session of the Joint Bulgaro-French Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation.

Talks End, Protocol Signed

AU141652 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Mr Michel Noir, minister delegate of foreign trade of France, made an optimistic forecast of the future of the Bulgaro-French economic cooperation.

"We are glad of the agreements we have reached in the field of the economic and technological cooperation and hope that they will facilitate the general development of the bilateral economic contacts," said Mr Lukanov. Mr Michel Noir told a BTA reporter that France and Bulgaria are willing to further increase their trade exchange and to promote the development of the economic relations.

These statements were occasioned by the 14th session of the Bulgaro-French Committee on Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation which ended here today. The participants in the session emphasized the need to make a greater use of the new forms of economic cooperation such as joint investment and the setting up of a Bulgaro-French consortium.

The protocol signed at the end of the session shows that priority will be given to telecommunications, informatics, biotechnologies, the chemical industry, health care, the power generation industry and the conservation of the environment. An agreement on the avoidance of double taxation was also signed.

ECONOMIC AIDE-MEMOIRE SIGNED WITH SLOVENIA

AU121649 Sofia BTA in English 1604 GMT 12 Mar 87

["Bulgaria, S. R. Slovenia Boost Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia will considerably expand their cooperation and will diversify its forms, as a result of the talks which Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, completed here today with Mr Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Executive Council of Slovenia's Republican Assembly.

Stressing the common interest in the future promotion and perfection of economic and techno-scientific ties within the general framework of Bulgaro-Yugoslavian cooperation, Mr Andrey Lukanov and Mr Dusan Sinigoj indicated that there are realistic opportunities for this. "Our talks helped stimulate Bulgaro-Slovenian contacts and upgrade them to a higher level," Mr Sinigoj said.

"We arrived at the conclusion that the present level of economic cooperation to the tune of 25-30 million U.S. dollars is good but does not match the two countries' economic capabilities," Mr Andrey Lukanov pointed out on his part. He is of the opinion that there is no reason why this volume should not double or even triple in the coming years to reach 80 to 100 million dollars both ways. This will be done in areas to which both partners assign priority: electronics, communications technology, new materials, high-grade metallurgy, specialized chemistry, pharmaceuticals, biotechnologies. An emphasis on precisely these branches guarantees high dynamism and fine results, Mr Lukanov said.

Specialization and cooperation are to be promoted on a long-term and stable basis, various forms of interaction are planned for Bulgarian and Slovenian enterprises and banks. The two sides are to establish consortiums and joint research teams and to engage in joint research and development work.

Today Mr Andrey Lukanov and Mr Dusan Sinigoj signed an aide-memoire on the talks they held. The document lists the specific areas and forms of future contacts.

"If we fulfill everything we considered and which is envisaged in the document we signed, we'll give our cooperation an impetus, which is in the best interests of our peoples and benefits goodneighbourliness and friendship," Mr Andrey Lukanov said, summing up the results of the Bulgaro-Slovenian dialogue.

HUSAK CHAIRS MEETING OF PARTY COMMITTEES

LD171807 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, a statewide meeting was held today in Prague with the chief secretaries of the regional and city party committees from Prague and Bratislava attending. The meeting's participants dealt with the pressing issues of party work in safeguarding and implementing the conclusions of the 17th Congress; with the proceedings and experience of party bodies and organizations in fulfilling the tasks arising from the fourth session of the party Central Committee; and with the execution of the measures decided on by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium after the January session of the CPSU Central Committee.

Special attention was paid to quickening our economic and social development this year and throughout the eighth 5-year plan, to complete a restructuring of the economic mechanism, and a deepening of integration to meet the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of CEMA member-states until the year 2000.

PARTY DAILY ON PRC FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU171200 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Mar 87 p 2

[Jozef Janto commentary: "Joint Struggle for Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Not even 3 months have elapsed since the official visit to the PRC in December by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and the recent official trip to Czechoslovakia by Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs. However, this was a period, as B. Chnoupek stressed in talks with his Chinese counterpart, of "concrete fulfillment of the common endeavor in the interest of the two states' development and of their contribution to building a peaceful world free of the threat from nuclear weapons, strengthening the positions of socialism in the world, and enhancing its attractiveness to all mankind."

This fact alone -- the intensive development of mutual contacts and an intensive search for ways to further expand cooperation, especially in economics -- suggests that both Czechoslovakia and China are interested in deepening their ties in the future. This was emphasized, not only during the talks between the two ministers and Wu Xueqian's meetings with Czechoslovak representatives and workers in production enterprises but, above all, during his meeting with Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at Prague Castle. The current dynamic development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations is a prerequisite for the further expansion and intensification of ties in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. Connected with this, as stated by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, who received the Chinese minister on Monday, [9 March] is the essential need to expand contacts between Czechoslovak and Chinese representatives from various sectors of the national economy, which is in harmony with the restructuring of our economic mechanism and with a more effective integration in the worldwide division of labor.

A contribution to intensifying political, economic, and other relations between the two countries and strengthening the traditional ties of friendship between their people will undoubtedly be made by Comrade Gustav Husak's visit to the PRC. In Prague, Wu Xueqian presented to him a written invitation from Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and PRC President Li Xiannian -- the date of the visit to be fixed through diplomatic channels. As early as next month, the head of the Czechoslovak Government will travel to China and thereafter, our country will be visited by the chairman of the PRC State Council (that is, the state premier). This aim, the strengthening of cooperation, is pursued by the agreements on reopening a CSSR General Consulate in Shanghai and opening a PRC General Consulate in Bratislava, capital of the Slovak SR.

The expansion and strengthening of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations is of undeniable importance for socialist construction in both countries and for implementing the strategic policies set by the congresses of the two communist parties, which covers accelerated socioeconomic development. However, it is also of immense importance for strengthening the world socialist system and is thus for the benefit of socialism, the chief aim of which is to ensure the working man's well-being and to safeguard conditions for his life and work, in peace. Therefore, we are glad that the positions of the CSSR and the PRC on these fundamental issues facing mankind are either identical or very close.

We highly regard, the Czechoslovak representatives stressed in their talks with their Chinese guests, the PRC's declaration that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, that it does not conduct nuclear tests, that it is opposed to the arms race being carried into space, and that it advocates the political solution of disputes. Particularly important are China's efforts to bring about a general ban on, and liquidation of, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as substantial cuts in conventional arsenals, and to set up zones free of nuclear weapons. The PRC demonstrated this by joining the Rarotonga Treaty, whose signatories strive to turn the Pacific region into a nuclear-free zone.

The Pacific region and the whole of Asia, Europe, and the rest of the world are seeking understanding, cooperation, and lasting peace. An important milestone on this path is the concept of strengthening peace in Asia and the Pacific advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, the highest Soviet representative, in Vladivostok last year. This concept is the counterpoise to the militaristic designs of the United States and Japan in that part of the world. The Soviet Union's peace proposals -- the latest of which, the initiative to liquidate intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to substantially cut their number in Asia, has been welcomed by the PRC -- thus, showing the direction that must be taken if mankind is to be delivered from the threat of nuclear weapons and from the danger of regional conflicts in all parts of our planet. Peace is indivisible and our joint interest in peaceful relations therefore concerns Europe, as well as Asia and the Pacific.

"We are in favor of all countries abiding in their relations by the principles of peaceful coexistence and the resolution of international disputes through negotiations, and not by force or the threat to use force. We are in favor of dialogue and opposed to confrontation, we are in favor of genuine disarmament and opposed to the arms race, "Wu Xueqian declared at the gala dinner which was given in his honor by B. Chnoupek. This wish of the Chinese people, who are tackling the enormous task of their country's socialist modernization, is also shared by the people of the CSSR. The joint interest in the prosperity of the socialist society and the identity or closeness of views on key international issues thus constitute a good foundation for further strengthening Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation in the political, economic, and scientific-technical fields, in culture, education, health care, and other spheres. This is, after all, in the interest of peace and socialism all over the world.

LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR TALKS, EVENTS CONTINUE

Honecker Receives FRG Minister

LD151758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, 15 Mar (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Martin Bangemann, FRG minister for economic affairs and FDP chairman, today in Leipzig. In a businesslike and receptive atmosphere they discussed the international situation and GDR-FRG political and economic relations.

Both men agreed that securing peace is the chief policy objective and is crucial to the relationship between the German states. In this regard Erich Honecker expressed hope that the Federal Government would honor its pledge that only peace, and never again war, emanates from German soil. The GDR and FRG, he said, have a special responsibility to help prevent a nuclear holocaust. They should take any opportunity to reduce confrontation and to work toward resolving matters that would promote disarmament.

On this Erich Honecker stated that the GDR fully supports Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for a rapid agreement to eliminate medium-range weapons in Europe. This is a concrete measure designed to reduce nuclear arms in Europe. Since the two German states are particularly affected by missile deployment, he requested that Federal Chancellor Kohl work for the Soviet initiative.

Erich Honecker and Martin Bangemann described GDR-FRG relations as a major element of general European cooperation. The two German states could effectively improve Europe's political climate, and could give an impetus to peaceful international cooperation in Europe.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the GDR is strictly guided by the demands of peaceful coexistence in its relations with the FRG, in other words, observance of international law with due regard for the legitimate interests of both sides. The GDR wants to continue the political dialogue with the FRG and is seeking agreement in other fields.

In reference to the 1986 annual results in trade and economic relations between the GDR and FRG, both men voiced an interest in consolidating and intensifying economic ties on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

Also taking part in the conversation were Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and vice chairman of the GDR Council of State; Minister of Foreign Trade Gerhard Beil; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the Chancellory of the State Council chairman; Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR; and Dieter von Wuersen, state secretary in the FRG Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs.

Bangemann Reports on Talks

LD161837 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, 16 Mar (ADN) — Dr Martin Bangemann, FRG federal minister for economics, stated at a news conference that during his conversation today in Leipzig with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, it was possible to draw up a balance sheet of everything done in the past 2 years regarding joint issues.

The good development of trade and of visitor traffic has had a positive effect on the political atmosphere, the minister said. In the field of disarmament there was a similar assessment and a high measure of agreement since the two sides were aware that progress in this field would have a favorable impact on all other issues. In Bangemann's words, the proposals for the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe meant "a good basis for discussion, positive for both of us." Both sides agreed that current agreements, in particular the ABM treaty, should be honored.

Martin Bangemann went on to say that in the disarmament debate, as in the general debate on cooperation in Europe, the two German states could promote rational and productive solutions in their respective alliances. "For this reason we wish to express in our mutual relationship as well that we must create this bilaterally, by means of a strengthened dialogue and the further expansion of treaty regulations."

In conclusion, the FRG economics minister said in response to a question that of course there had been discussion of disarmament talks between the two German states. A member of the Federal Government would be initiating talks on this matter in the immediate future.

Honecker Meets Strauss on Arms

LD172230 Hamburg DPA in German 2023 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Bonn (DPA) -- In his talk with Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister-president and CSU chairman, and other Bavarian politicians on the sidelines of the Leipzig Fair, GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker expressed a great interest in Federal Chancellor Kohl's government statement [to be given 18 March]. Theo Waigel, chairman of the CSU Bundestag group, who took part in the meeting with Honecker, said in Bonn on Tuesday the GDR was interested in Kohl's remarks on East-West relations and relations between the FRG and the GDR, and on disarmament questions.

Waigel said Honecker had repeated his view referring to the nuclear missiles stationed in the two German states, stating that the "dangerous stuff" must go. While there can be no linking of the medium-range missiles reduction to the shorter-range systems, a zero solution is also possible in the case of short-range nuclear weapons; a precondition is equality and equal security on both sides.

According to this report, Honecker again expressed the hope that the Federal Government will consider those points contained in the Gera demands which were allowed by the Basic Law. He was apparently referring to the dismantling of the Central Registry at Salzgitter and defining the Elbe frontier of GDR citizenship, upgrading the permanent Mission in East Berlin and Bonn into embassies, and ending the issue of temporary passports for GDR citizens in the Federal Republic.

During his stay in the GDR the Bavarian minister-president had evidently received concrete indications that a visit by Honecker to the FRG can be expected in the second half of this year. Honecker agreed to visit Munich if he came to the Federal Republic. The possibility of opening a Plauen - Hof freeway was also mentioned in Strauss' talks in Leipzig. They also agreed to allow doctors from Bavaria and the GDR discuss the combatting of AIDS.

Stoph Hosts Soviet Delegation

LD152125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, 15 Mar (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a banquet today honoring the Soviet Government delegation led by Gennadiy Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, staying in the GDR for the Leipzig Spring Fair. The banquet passed in a spirit of warm friendship and total unanimity.

The participants in the conversation stressed the positive international response to the latest proposals from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to immediately conclude a separate agreement on the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe. This is a great encouragement for all responsible people who allow themselves to be guided by reason and realism. Willi Stoph emphasized that the GDR backs this new Soviet peace initiative totally and fully, and will continue to make its contribution to achieve nuclear disarmament in Europe by means of an active policy of dialogue.

In an exchange of opinions concerning impressions gained while touring the fair, tribute was paid to the progress achieved in the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, which greatly benefits the two firmly allied fraternal countries. Willi Stoph praised the success of the Soviet national economy in the 70th year of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which testifies to the consistent realization of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

This year's Soviet exhibition is a most impressive reflection of the growing achievements in science, technology, and production, particularly in the fields of key technologies, and the high status of cooperation between the two countries. The special exhibition of the Ukrainian SSR visibly demonstrated the economic development of this Union Republic.

Gennadiy Vedernikov pointed out the promise for peaceful trade and an international comparison of achievements the Leipzig Fair offers. He expressed his appreciation for the GDR Fair's international scope with many top investment and consumer goods on display. He assessed it as a sign of initiative-rich work in the discharge of the tasks laid down by the 11th SED Congress.

Rauchfuss Meets HSWP's Marjai

LD152106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, 15 Mar (ADN) -- Wolfgang Rauchfuss, vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner this evening for Jozsef Marjai, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is attending the Leipzig Trade Fair. During their friendly meeting they discussed questions relating to the deepening of GDR-Hungarian economic cooperation.

PRC Delegate Discusses Exhibit

LD142136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, 14 Mar (ADN) -- The PRC will make use of its participation in the Leipzig Spring Fair (opening on 15 March) to broaden its economic relations with the GDR. This was stated today by the director of the Chinese exhibition, Zhao Hongxiang, at an international news conference in Leipzig. The visit to China in 1986 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a decisive impetus to bilateral trade.

In the year when China is participating in the fair for the 20th time, its exhibits are dominated by foodstuffs technology, foodstuffs and luxury items, and tools. Models of ships, vehicle components and implements used for tilling the land are also being shown. Zhao Hongxiang referred to new export goods from his country to the GDR, including foodstuffs, bicycle parts, and bauxite. China also sees the Leipzig Fair as a favorable opportunity for the expansion of technological cooperation with GDR enterprises, the exhibition director stressed.

China is taking part in the International Book Fair with numerous titles in German, English, and Chinese.

Norway's Mosbakk Praises Ties

LD161427 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, 16 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil and his Norwegian counterpart, Kurt Mosbakk, paid tribute today in Leipzig to the positive development of economic relations between the GDR and Norway. Minister Mosbakk stressed the interest of Norwegian trade and economic circles in strengthened, long-term collaboration with the GDR. He noted the greater Norwegian participation in this Leipzig Fair and the participation of the Norsk Hydro concern for the first time. The ministers believe the two countries' economic potential offers a good basis for the further development of bilateral economic collaboration. Measures and activities for the further shaping of economic ties were discussed and agreed on.

Cooperation, particularly in the fishing sector, is being examined today by Minister Mosbakk and Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, GDR minister for district managed industry and the foodstuffs industry. On this occasion Dr Wange assessed as positive and mutually advantageous the results achieved regarding the existing fishery accord, extended in 1986 for 5 more years. The ministers agreed that such forms of economic collaboration are good for the overall development of relations between the two states.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINES PLEDGE GREATER OUTPUT

LD132201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, 13 Mar (ADN) -- Combines from industry, the building, transport, and communications industries and the area-controlled industry have made important new economic pledges to fulfill the decisions of the 11th SED congress, strengthen the GDR, and safeguard peace at a meeting in Leipzig. In a letter to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, the participants in a 2-day, SED Central Committee seminar pledged on behalf of some 3 million working people in the combines to provide the GDR economy this year with additional products worth M2.2 billion.

Half of the industrial combines pledged to raise labor productivity by over 10 percent and in the building industry by over 6 percent. Considerable quantities of high-grade consumer goods are to be produced over and above the plan.

At the end of the intensive exchange of views, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, thanked all participants for their constructive and imaginative cooperation. Its results will be seen in the continued unity of economic and social policy.

The great democratic debate showed that comprehensive performance comparisons were an integral part of the work of combines. By spreading the best experience, they tapped new reserves of dynamic economic growth. Plan targets and pledges to exceed the plan must now be fulfilled in every combine and enterprise, day by day and month by month for every item.

Everyone must clearly understand that dynamic economic growth requires the full use of all qualitative factors, particularly the broad application of key technologies. Following the example set by the best workers, people everywhere should view the struggle for higher productivity and lower inputs as an integrated whole. Managers everywhere should provide the best conditions for the full development of the workers creative initiative to fulfill the party congress decisions.

FISCHER ARRIVES IN INDONESIA, MEETS SUHARTO

Delivers Honecker Message

LD161351 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Jakarta, 16 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR is ready to collaborate with Indonesia, as it is with all forces that allow themselves to be guided by reason and realism, in the securing of world peace. The central issue is to avert a nuclear catastrophe for mankind. This is stressed by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, in a personal message to President Suharto of Indonesia. The message was conveyed to the Indonesian head of state today in Jakarta by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, together with warm greetings from Erich Honecker.

Reykjavik showed that it is possible to come rapidly to far-reaching agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if all participants allow themselves to be guided by reason, level-headedness and goodwill. Now General Secretary Gorbachev has once again taken the initiative to entirely eliminate from Europe a dangerous category of nuclear weapons -- the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States. Located on the sensitive dividing line between the two strongest world military powers -- which is also the borderline between the medium-range missiles deployed in Europe -- the GDR has quite a special interest in making this initiative a reality.

The GDR Council of State chairman stresses that this is why he immediately appealed to the FRG chancellor to support this initiative as well. This and the GDR proposals for the creation of a zone in Central Europe free of chemical and nuclear weapons would relax tension in the region and assist the progress of worldwide disarmament.

The GDR considers itself bound by history to do everything so that in the future only peace emanates from German soil, the point of origin of two catastrophic world wars. It supports all steps in the various regions of the world aimed at strengthening peace, increasing international security, and peacefully resolving conflicts and contentious issues. It welcomes the ongoing exchange of opinions as to how peace can be made more secure in Asia and the Pacific.

Erich Honecker highlighted the GDR's interest in bolstering and broadening relations between the two states. Here the development of economic and trade relations has just as much importance as the deepening of political dialogue. In science, technology, culture and sports the GDR regards cooperation as possible.

The message said that the State Council chairman would welcome with great pleasure the opportunity of personally continuing the exchange of views with President Suharto on the developing international situation and the expansion of bilateral relations, and it underscored the invitation for a visit to the GDR.

President Suharto requested that his best wishes be conveyed to Erich Honecker, together with thanks for his having renewed the invitation for a visit to the GDR. He said the GDR foreign minister's visit is an expression of the desire for both sides to contribute to the further development of bilateral relations. His country too is ready to extend cooperation with the GDR.

The president explained the basis of Indonesian foreign policy and stated that he shared Erich Honecker's concern over the world situation, which continues to be tense. Indonesia holds views similar to those of the GDR on the ways to improve the situation. These consist of strict respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for independence, sovereignty and noninterference, and dialogue for the solution of contentious issues by peaceful means. It is the common duty of all states to secure world peace and to promote specific disarmament steps. The president stressed he could state with satisfaction that Indonesia and the GDR are working jointly in this spirit.

The superpowers bear particular responsibility for disarmament and international security. But all other states too, including the developing countries, are greatly interested in this because peace and disarmament form the basis for their own development. For this reason, efforts for real steps toward disarmament have to be patiently continued. President Suharto said that economic cooperation between Indonesia and the GDR has already brought evidence of a mutually profitable trade and economic exchange, regardless of differing social systems. Indonesia agrees that trade could be extended in the future, as well.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and GDR Ambassador Siegfried Kuehnelt also took part in the conversation, which passed in a constructive and friendly atmosphere.

The ministers exchanged toasts in which they stressed the resolve of both sides to work for peace and security through common and parallel initiatives, at the United Nations and the Geneva disarmament conference, among other things. In this context, Prof Mochtar recalled the decisions of the summit conference of the nonaligned states in Harare, which were supported by Indonesia. Oskar Fischer pointed out that offers on disarmaments have been submitted by the socialist countries for all categories of weapons, which take the basic principle of equality and equal security as their starting point.

Both ministers were in agreement when they pointed out that in the nuclear age, war and force of arms can in no way be a political means. Worldwide tensions and disagreement as well as regional conflicts should be solved by patient dialogue.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja accepted an invitation to visit the GDR.

Signs Shipping, Tax Accords

LD161111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0924 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Jakarta, 16 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR and Indonesia signed in Jakarta today a shipping agreement and an agreement to avoid double taxation. The documents were signed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and his Indonesian counterpart, Prof Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

The two politicians affirmed their conviction that the treaties will promote the development of cooperation, primarily in industry and trade.

Earlier the ministers exchanged views on international developments and scope for future cooperation. They agreed that the cooperation was developed for mutual benefit; however, greater efforts should be made to make better use of increased opportunities for developing relations.

Meets Governor, Departs

LD171038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0927 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Jakarta, 17 Mar (ADN) -- The governor of the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, today gave a cordial welcome to GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. During a friendly meeting at his official headquarters, Raya Soeprapto asked the minister to accept his congratulations on Berlin's anniversary and to convey greetings to the citizens of the GDR capital. Jakarta is looking forward to being represented at the celebrations, a fact also underscored by the exhibits already sent to the international exhibition.

The foreign minister ended his visit to Indonesia -- the fifth stage of his Asian trip -- and returned to the GDR today.

SITZLACK, DENMARK SIGN NUCLEAR SAFETY AGREEMENT

AU121249 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 87 p 5

[Text] Copenhagen (ADN) -- State Secretary Georg Sitzlack, president of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, and Christian Chreistensen, environmental minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, in Copenhagen on Thursday [5 March] signed an agreement on cooperative notification in the case of nuclear accidents and on the exchange of information concerning nuclear plants.

The agreement seeks to increase the already existing protection of the population and the environment against the danger of radiation in the event of an accident with cross-border effects.

Sitzlack pointed out to ADN that in view of the fact that 396 nuclear reactors for energy generation are currently in operation, and another 138 such facilities are under construction, the convention on early warning in the case of nuclear accidents, drawn up under the auspices of the IAEA and in effect since 27 October 1986, has gained particular significance for all states, including those that use nuclear energy for more than power generation. Even before the adoption of this convention, the GDR conducted talks on these issues with neighboring countries, including Denmark, which, like the GDR, also signed the early warning convention.

HSWP SECRETARY SZUROS BEGINS U.S. VISIT

Meets USIA Chief

LD162055 Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Washington, March 16 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Relations, on a visit to the United States on invitation of Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States House of Representatives, has begun his talks in Washington.

On Monday Matyas Szuros first visited Charles Wick, head of the United States Information Agency. At their talks they examined the information flow and cultural relations between the two countries. Present at the talks was Vencel Hazi, Hungary's ambassador to the United States.

Talks With U.S. Politicians

LD170923 Budapest MTI in English 0700 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Washington, March 17 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, currently visiting the United States on the invitation of Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, has held talks in Washington with Senator Christopher Dodd, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, mainly on international issues.

Matyas Szuros discussed possibilities for the development of economic, trade and technological cooperation with Paul Freedenburg, deputy secretary of commerce, and visited the Aspen Institute where former Senator Dick Clark gave information on their fields of research.

The talks were attended by Dr Vencel Hazi, Hungarian ambassador to the United States.

Surveys Relations With Shultz

LD180929 Budapest MTI in English 0710 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Washington, March 18 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of Parliament, who is paying a visit to the United States at the invitation of Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, met Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington on Tuesday.

In cordial, constructive atmosphere the parties surveyed the state of Hungarian-U.S. relations and some related issues and exchanged views on topical international affairs including disarmament and arms limitation. Matyas Szuros informed the U.S. secretary of state on the development of Hungary and the situation of the country. George Shultz expounded the conceptions of the United States concerning the development of East-west relations, with special regard to the forthcoming Soviet-American foreign ministerial meeting.

John Whitehead, first assistant secretary of state, gave a dinner in honour of Matyas Szuros. Previously the parties surveyed bilateral relations, opportunities of further development, and some international affairs.

Matyas Szuros held negotiations with Rozanne Ridgway, assistant secretary of state in charge of European and Canadian affairs, on East-West relations and the prospects of bilateral relations.

Matyas Szuros held talks with Fritz Ermath, assistant national security adviser of President Reagan. The parties surveyed the state of arms limitation talks, the Soviet-American talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and issues related to the ABM Treaty.

Present at the talks was Vencel Hazi, ambassador of Hungary to the United States.

GASPAR, TU DELEGATION LEAVE FOR NORWAY

LD181153 Budapest MTI in English 1122 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 18 (MTI) -- A Hungarian trade union delegation, headed by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions, left for Norway on Wednesday at the invitation of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (LO). The delegation is to hold talks on the topical issues of the trade union movements and the economic and political situation of the two countries.

POZSGAY ADDRESSES 15 MAR FESTIVE RALLY

AU171640 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 16 Mar 87 p 3

[Unattributed report on speech made by PPF Secretary General Imre Pozsgay at a 15 March mass rally in Budapest commemorating the 1848 revolution: "March 15 was Celebrated by Tens of Thousands in the Country -- Our Nation's Common Will is the Basis of the Implementation of Our Wishes -- Stressed Imre Pozsgay"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] "We, those Hungarians spread throughout the world and those here in Hungary, must be aware that mankind has arrived at a crossroads today. At stake is the possibility of survival and progress or destruction. We too face this final choice, and must make a prudent and careful decision. We have priorities here at home. We must reform our own socialist society, put our country in order, and make our surroundings adequate and worthy of human beings. This can be our present contribution to mankind's future.

"An increasing number of people, regardless of their age, sex, or occupation, are complaining that 'our general mood is bad.' But we should be aware that Kossuth, Petofi, Szechenyi, and other outstanding figures of 1848 also must have had reservations when they considered what the next day would bring. This feeling must have also been shared by the peasants, workers, soldiers, and citizens of those times. Nevertheless, they did what they had to, what they could do, and their deeds became history." [passage omitted]

"Despite our increasing problems, we have every reason to be hopeful. The domestic social, political, and spiritual ground is ripe for transformation, change, and renewal. The international background is also adequate, something that has not always been the case, not even in our most recent history." [passage omitted]

"We have a good deal to do, but we can accomplish all these tasks through social and national collaboration. We, and primarily the middle-aged generation and youth of today, are facing not only the continued reorganizing and rationalizing our economic structure, but also the need to reform, democratize, and renew our social, political, and cultural system of institutions in the widest possible sense. Order based on common consensus and understanding; political democracy; clear and transparent relations in public life; more efficiency in production; greater justice in distribution; more complete social security in society; a rich and multifaceted cultural life; a better-grounded education at a higher level -- these are our major goals and desires. These are not impractical, but an important precondition for their realization is the need for the nation and Hungarian society to have a common will. This will is power, and only if spirit and knowledge can rely on this power, will we achieve a qualitative change in our life, continue to build a secure and intimate homeland for our citizens, and a socialist Hungary that provides Hungarians abroad with a sense of national belonging and dignity. Such a Hungary does not isolate us, but rather connects us to the community of nations." [passage omitted]

"Small nations have no other choice for survival today but to become great in soul, morals, and spirit. Otherwise, they constantly become poorer and crumble away. There is competition among the nations of the world, fortunately not only in arms, but in terms of human and national qualities as well. We like the latter type of competition; it offers us opportunities, and is the kind of contest in which we want to participate. In this competition, we can rely on the true values of our past, the achievements of our socialist goals and our commitment to the development of democracy.

"What could I, a member of the older generation, say to the youth of today? Do not repeat our mistakes but rather make use of your strengths! A time will come when this small country will be yours to administer. You will not inherit a finished product. You will have to fight the battle and build your homeland yourself, a homeland where you can be comfortable. This is the fate of every generation. But you should not forget that you can build on good foundations that incorporate the great changes of the last 1,000 years."

GROSZ EXPECTS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS TO CONTINUE

AU171241 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Mar 87 p 7

[Interview with Karoly Grosz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, by Istvan Foldes: "Interview With Karoly Grosz on the Social Tasks of Industrial Development in the Capital City" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] More than a third of Hungary's industrial production and more than two-fifths of its exports originate from enterprises located in Budapest. At the same time the number of people working in the industrial sector of our capital city has dropped faster than the national average. These factors create an urgent need to introduce intensive and selective industrial development here. Recently the Budapest Party Committee discussed the public working program regarding this issue. [passage omitted]

[Foldes] In considering profitability, while there are quite a few successful enterprises in Budapest, there are also many in difficulty. Under the circumstances what does the Budapest Party Committee consider its most important task?

[Grosz] Let us first look at the facts. The Budapest enterprises' proportionate share of profits amounted to 17 percent in 1985, almost 2 percent more than the national average. Of course, there are various degrees covered by this average. Enterprises adjust to external conditions differently due to their trade, management, and other various factors. It is our constant task to help those lagging behind. One way we assist them is political, by helping them take suitable risks, introduce greater labor organization, and mobilize their resources. We also report problems, and encourage the central party and state bodies to avoid obstacles. Significant resources can be released by increasingly rewarding extremely high performances. By the same token, wherever the situation requires, it is sometimes necessary to boldly make decisions and, instead of treating the symptoms, accept the pain of an operation.

[Foldes] Naturally, this requires a carefully considered economic and political program.

[Grosz] The party and the government can have an economic policy program, yet the capital or a county can only help in implementing it. We were aware of this when we decided to accept a working program for society to help selective development. Life poses questions each day, and we cannot wait for our government to work out programs for all of them. We must decide whether to support selective and intensive industrial development, even at the price of causing people problems. We accepted this task in order to inform public opinion that this is not just a matter for the party, even less the exclusive tasks of director generals; it is a matter for the whole society.

Selective Development, But How? [subhead]

[Grosz continues] We have been arguing whether this selective process should occur spontaneously or according to plan. We support the latter view. We thought that, although it is impossible to map out every single action, it is possible and necessary to point out the main directions. Otherwise the selection process would be even more costly, making us pay for things we could avoid; selection must be regarded as a carefully examined and planned process.

[Foldes] This would require economic regulations that point out problems and provide for a management practice completely free of subjective decisions. In other words, the market should not be controlled at any price. I agree, this cannot mean total spontaneity.

[Grosz] That would result in chaos and anarchy. Yet it is extremely difficult to have an overall view of real processes. This is why a clear concept must be the compass for finding the directions for development and reductions. This concept does not exclude the role of the market, but takes other things into consideration when making decisions. For instance, today profitability does not clearly indicate the real status of enterprises. Thus, decisions for development and cutbacks cannot be based merely on this. We must implicitly consider the prospects of export opportunities, as well as how modern a particular product is, or what can be done to modernize it. One must consider what happens with people and the means of production. Consideration must also be given to how the products can be replaced, and whether importing is feasible and from where. A correct decision can only be made after all these factors have been considered. [passage omitted]

One important factor must still be stressed, namely, that the only realistic perspective for the Hungarian economy is to increase output. The successful solution to the dispute over the lack of manpower versus lack of output requires we create harmony in all fields, between the quantity and quality of labor performance and the obtainable income. [passage omitted]

[Foldes] In everyday work corporate interests are often in confrontation with those of the national economy. This is inevitable. What can we expect from the communists in such cases?

[Grosz] [passage omitted] It is possible to solve all clashes of interests over time, often at the expense of compromises, but we must live with them.

As far as political activity is concerned, success depends mainly on whether we support real values or show a determined stance against them, leaving the task of making people understand that their interests were not represented correctly. [passage omitted] In cases of clashing interests, party members must represent public interests against group interests. However, party members must understand that if they do this permanently they can easily be isolated from their environment. In such a case the higher level party leadership has the task of relieving the local communist community of permanently clashing interests. The leadership must then create a situation in which local interests coincide with national economic interests. [passage omitted]

It must be made absolutely clear that the role of party agencies in the economy must not be reduced but increased. However, their work method needs to be improved. Along with the growing independence of enterprises, the most urgent issue is political discussion that takes local characteristics boldly into consideration. [passage omitted]

We are now living at a time when problems are increasing, and for a while, they will continue to grow. To arrive at a real evolution the entire society must make further sacrifices and create sources for more dynamic development. We do not have significant external opportunities at our disposal to do this; we must be satisfied with releasing our domestic resources. This will result in more efficient production, and a more modest distribution in relation to this growth. Today one must work more for less to help create the conditions for tomorrow's faster development. We must accept this for our children's and grandchildren's sake. This evolutionary period will be a long one, covering several 5-year plan periods. This is a time when we must not only reduce the debts we have accumulated over the past 15 years, but elevate the economy from a medium to a higher level of development. This is a qualitative change, a revolutionary task. It is worth living and working for.

[Foldes] Thank you for talking with us.

BRIEFS

SARLOS VISITS BARANYA COUNTY -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, paid a 2-day visit to Baranya County from 3 to 4 March. He received reports from the following persons at the party headquarters in Pecs: Janos Lukacs, county party first secretary; Lajos Horvath, chairman of the county council; Laszlo Fodor, county first secretary of KISZ; Jozsef Neubauer, head of secretaries of the PPF county committee. Sarlos went to see the Baranya County dairy industrial enterprises, the Janus Pannonius University of Sciences, and the Central Regional Research Department of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and met with the parliamentary deputies of Baranya County at the PPF headquarters in Pecs. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Mar 87 p 5 AU]

USSR'S ARISTOV VISITS MILL, STRESSES COOPERATION

Notes Trade Talks

LD172328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Cooperation with the Soviet Union and export matters have been the subject of talks with a Soviet economic delegation. Let us listen to Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade and head of the Soviet delegation, who is at our microphone, and then hear a statement from Andrzej Wojcik, his Polish counterpart. The Soviet delegation spent today in a transport equipment factory in Mielec and in the Stalowa Wola steelworks.

[Aristov, in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] I came at the invitation of the Polish authorities, with a group of employees from our Ministry of Foreign Trade. This year the value of our exchanges reached 13.5 billion rubles. Cooperation covers an increasingly large group of goods. Naturally, there are many working matters that must be discussed as they happen. We are also examining the prospects for our collaboration. Direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises is now taking on increasing significance, and joint ventures are getting underway.

[Wojcik] As Minister Boris Aristov has said, the trip is a working one, a very important one for us, due both to the site and character not only of our trade, but generally of the economic cooperation we have with our main partner. Apart from that, we are holding concrete discussions during this visit, giving many opinions on system changes, closer contact between enterprises from both countries the removal of various barriers -- sometimes bureaucratic -- facilitating cooperation and releasing initiatives, and so on. Thus, it is a visit dealing not only with the key issues of goods exchange and trade but also with system matters and new solutions. The tour of this region is taking place for the same reasons. The enterprise where we are at the moment, Stalowa Wola, is very important for our turnover. These are enormous, enormous, and very important components of our collaboration.

Promotes Joint Enterprises

LD172111 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 -- A Soviet economic delegation, led by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov, today went for talks at the transport equipment factory in Mielec and the Stalowa Wola steel mill. Both the Mielec factory and the Stalowa Wola steel mill closely cooperate with the USSR.

The Soviet foreign trade minister, accompanied by Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik, paid particular attention to practical implementation and coordination of actions that could still more develop bilateral cooperation. The Soviet minister took interest in proposals by Polish practitioners to remove difficulties and barriers impeding the desired impetus of direct cooperation of enterprises. After concluding the visits, Boris Aristov told PAP reporter:

"Although Polish-Soviet trade turnover grows as planned, it is a very important question to examine prospects, particularly for further direct cooperation of factories and setting up joint enterprises, in a way that is thrifty and brings advantages for both countries.

"This will undoubtedly require making some systemic changes facilitating cooperation aimed at increasingly fuller economic integration of both be-friended states. Working meetings in Polish enterprises enable us to better study problems and confront views for choosing forms ensuring the greatest effectiveness. Such a need has already been confirmed by talks in Mielec and Stalowa Wola and we plan to hold still a number of similar substantive meetings and discussions in Polish enterprises."

CZYREK REVIEWS SPEECH; PAPER MARKS U.S. VISITS

Cites U.S. Interest in Nation

AU160815 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Mar 87 pp 1, 4

[Karol Szyndziedlorz report: "We Are Ready for Extensive Dialogue -- Parliamentarians' U.S. Visit Appraised -- Jozef Czyrek Makes Statement for ZYCIE WARSZAWY"]

[Excerpt] New York, 10 March -- It was extremely difficult to keep up with the 2 days of New York visits and meetings held by the Sejm Foreign Relations Commission's delegation. On Monday the Sejm deputies met with New York Mayor Ed Koch, had a working breakfast with editors of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, were received by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, dined with bankers at the Chase Manhattan Bank, and visited the Institute for East-West Relations between 1530 and 1730.

Delegation head Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, delivered a lecture in that institute on the dynamic changes occurring in East-West relations and on Poland's role in these ties. The topic and the speaker aroused considerable interest on the part of representatives of industry, trade, finance, diplomacy, and science. The conference room was completely filled. Welcoming Jozef Czyrek and the members of his delegation -- Professors Jozef Gierowski and Aleksander Legatowicz, as well as Witold Lipski -- John Edwin Mroz, the institute's director, stressed that Poland could influence the international climate in a constructive way and had done exactly that in previous decades.

At our request, Czyrek agreed after the meeting to present the main theses of his lecture for readers of ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

The statement that Poland is vitally interested in European and worldwide detente was a starting point. During the two world wars and during various cold wars -- including the one at the start of the eighties -- Poland continued to pay a high price for the deterioration of the international situation. On the other hand, Poland was able to play and does play an active role in European policy during periods of detente and helps to influence the development of the situation. It is a Polish tradition to be open to ties with the West, and with the United States in particular. This is not only due to the millions and millions of Polish-Americans, but also because the United States took a friendly attitude toward Poland in the critical moments of our history. Czyrek stressed that Poland is truly interested in good U.S.-Soviet relations. He devoted a large part of his lecture to examining the changing meaning of such terms as balance, security, coexistence, and interdependence.

Discussing the present state of Polish-U.S. relations, Czyrek said the delegation's main purpose was to seek a better understanding so that agreement may be reached on economic, social, political, and human issues.

"As for political matters," Czyrek told the ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent, "we favor extensive dialogue and highlight Poland's readiness for it, which would help promote development and the growth of bilateral relations. We are trying to make it understood that the formal lifting of sanctions, which is a positive thing in itself, does not constitute a lasting basis for improved relations. We reiterate that we are not requesting that the United States help us financially or grant us loans. What we expect is standard treatment, even if its basis were no more than the most-favored-nation clause."

Delegation members believe this normal treatment should amount to: creating instruments that would enable us to obtain trade loans instead of paying cash for purchases; securing guaranteed loans meant to promote long-term cooperation; and reaching agreement on the principles of utilizing such international fiscal mechanisms as the IMF, the World Bank, and the Paris Club.

Czyrek said the Sejm delegation noted increased interest in Poland, an understanding of its problems, and the will to develop mutual cooperation. [passage omitted]

TRYBUNA LUDU Assesses Tour

AU161456 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Mar 12 87 p 6

[Zygmung Broniarek report: "Progress in the Normalization of Relations"]

[Text] The U.S. visit by a Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission headed by Jozef Czyrek has just ended and merits consideration for many reasons.

It was the first trip on this level in 6 years. It took place after the United States lifted the two remaining sanctions it unilaterally imposed on Poland. It marked an important step on the road to full normalization of Polish-American relations.

What should be stressed in particular is that the American participants in the talks occupied very senior positions. Readers can see this for themselves in the press communiques that were issued, but there are several elements that should be highlighted. Czyrek was received by the highest representatives of Congress, including Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives. He held talks with Senator Barbara Mikulski, who at present plays an important role in determining the nature of Polish-American relations in the Senate and did so previously from her seat in the House of Representatives for many years. The dinner given for the delegation was attended by Senator Edward Kennedy (he was accompanied by the son of Robert Kennedy, Massachusetts Democratic Congressman Joe P. Kennedy).

The talks Jozef Czyrek held with administration members included meetings with Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz. American journalists have stressed that from the point of view of protocol this was the highest level at which the delegation and its head could have been received.

This is also true in terms of influential representatives of American society. The delegation's call on Cardinal Krol was particularly significant.

These events did not occur by chance. They mean that the political dialogue -- an exceptionally important element here was the meeting between John C. Whitehead, Shultz' first deputy, and Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw at the end of January -- has taken another step forward.

During the talks, the Americans evinced an interest in continuing and developing this dialogue. Two forms of this dialogue merit special attention: consultations between governments and parliamentary contacts. The next move toward parliamentary talks will be a visit to the United States by an official Sejm delegation in May.

An original element in the visit was the "roundtable" held at the State Department. It enabled both sides to deepen the debate, to enter into the details of Polish-American ties, and to examine the concrete opportunities being opened up by the transition to a new stage of relations. The "roundtable" duration -- it lasted 3 hours -- reflects its importance.

The Americans like to use the expression "step by step" to describe the gradual improvement of Polish-American relations. The expression is relevant but it is a question of according each step a concrete form. This task will keep the participants on both sides busy in the upcoming period.

This is connected with an important question raised by American observers with a realistic understanding of Polish issues. They say: During a period of confrontation it was easy for those who wanted to increase international tension to define Poland's role and treat her in an opportunistic fashion. If Polish-American ties are to enter a new phase, then this view must be revised. In other words, Washington's policy must recognize and take account of the positive role Poland can play in relations with the United States and in international relations, particularly those in Europe.

Economic issues were also an important topic in the delegation's talks. These matters were examined on two important levels: the governmental level (talks with heads of the Commerce and Treasury Departments) and at the business level (a meeting with representatives of economic circles was held at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and three of the Sejm deputies met with figures from the Polish-American business community in Chicago). Our side expressed that the delegation had not come to seek help but, in light of the new circumstances, to examine the possibility of a return to normal relations. This includes, among other things, normal trade credits and normal credits guaranteed by the state. It was significant that the American side said it realized that the lifting of the last two sanctions was an important yet formal step. It should be followed by concrete moves.

As far as the debt question is concerned, one can say that it was discussed realistically by both sides. One can also note that what the Americans described as a "bifocal" concept [kopecja "dwoch soczewek"], another way of viewing the so-called old and new debt portfolios and the search for different solutions to various problems, is not alien to American Government circles.

The talks were serious and businesslike and took place in a good atmosphere. We should pay special attention to two features of the discussions: their number and their intensity. In this sense it was truly a working visit, and -- these words are chosen very carefully -- it holds out great hopes for progress in the normalization of Polish-American relations.

ARTICLE ASSESSES LANGUAGE'S EFFECTS ON 'REALITY'

AU160957 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 28 Feb 87 p 15

[Michal Ludniak article: "Language Versus Reality"]

[Excerpts] Many new words, definitions, and terms have recently appeared in our mass media and have much to say about our reality.

Instead of the traditional expression "the party and the government," we encounter more and more often the center; instead of "the ministry" -- the founding body; instead of "the production enterprise" -- the firm; instead of "the enterprise manager" -- the chief; instead of "the production plan" -- the offer; instead of "difficulties" -- the lack of credit capability; and instead of "the Ministry of Finance" -- the fiscal agency [fiskus], a most fashionable term. [passage omitted] These new words stem from our current economic reform, express the hopes we attach to it, and in a sense even blaze a trail for it.

The new terms that have appeared in our political lexicon are a different kettle of fish. Most of them are coined artificial terms that tend to cloud rather than clarify our reality.

Let us take the term social pathology. This new word obscured the reasons for wrongdoing in our country and blurs the problem of responsibility for it. For example, the fact that profiteering is thriving is not a social disease, but a malady of the market. If workers' productivity is low, work discipline is poor, one's attitude toward property is disquieting, job turnover is considerable, and waste is more considerable still, then this is not a social disease but a malady of the system by which enterprises and the economy are run -- a system that can and should be improved. Even in the case of drunkenness and drug abuse the term "social pathology" is largely out of place. After all, it overemphasizes the objective nature of these vices, as if they were a kind of medieval pestilence or Black Plague.

Other new political terms are also cause for reservations. On every possible occasion our journalists condemn the activity of certain foreign radio stations by terming it "propaganda aggression." This term sounds strange in the mouths of communists whose ambition is to lift the world from its hinges. Only those Polish propagandists who have run out of ammunition could have come up with this term. It is enough for our adversaries to launch a reasonable and accurate offensive for this aggression to disappear. However, I hope we still have something up our sleeves to scare the bourgeoisie....!

Or take a neologism such as "noncriminal prisoners." It was invented to ensure that the term "political prisoners" never left our lips. God forbid! However, efforts to this end were in vain, as every Pole knows that the two terms are synonyms and that a noncriminal prisoner is nothing but a political one. Why all this beating about the bush when everyone refuses to be taken in?

All this shows that at times our language manages to cope with recalcitrant reality and at times it does not.

CEAUSESCU ARRIVES IN NEPAL; MET BY KING, PREMIER

AU162027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1722 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Kathmandu AGERPRES 16/3/1987 -- March 16, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu arrived in Kathmandu for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi.

Valentin Ceausescu also takes part in the visit. The Romanian head of state is accompanied by Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister; Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister; other Romanian officials.

At the international (Tribhuvan) airport, the distinguished Romanian guests were welcomed by the Nepalese sovereigns, by Prime Minister Marich Man Singh Shrestha, by other officials of the host country.

Members of the government, personalities of the political, economic and scientific life paid their homage to the messengers of the Romanian people during the official ceremony. A 21-gun salute was fired. A large number of inhabitants of Nepal's capital extended a particularly warm reception to the Romanian people's messengers.

At (Kastha-Mandap) -- the main reception hall of the townhall -- the guests were welcomed by Mayor Kamal Chitrakar and invited to sign the visitor's book of the city. The messengers of the Romanian were handed over the golden key of Kathmandu municipality.

At the (Narayanhity) Royal Palace, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with the Nepalese sovereigns.

Starts Official Talks

AU162053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Kathmandu AGERPRES 16/3/1987 -- Monday, March 16, official talks were held in Kathmandu between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal.

The talks were attended:

For Romania by: First Deputy Prime Minister Elena Ceausescu, Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and other officials.

For Nepal by: Prime Minister Marich Man Singh Shrestha, Foreign Minister Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, other government members.

King Birendra warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, and expressed his belief that the visit would be an important moment in the expansion of relations between the two countries, in the consolidation of Romanian-Nepali friendship and collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly thanked for the invitation of visiting Nepal, for the particularly warm, friendly reception extended to them and, in his turn, expressed the conviction that the visit, the agreements and understandings to be reached would open broad prospects for the progress of Romanian-Nepali collaboration and cooperation.

During the talks questions were approached relating to the growth of bilateral ties, with emphasis on the possibilities the two countries have in promoting economic, technical, scientific and cultural collaboration on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Current international issues were also discussed. President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Birendra paid special attention to questions concerning the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear one in the first place, and a passage to disarmament. Stress was laid on the special significance of creating zones of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons, in various parts of the world.

The talks underscored the need that everything possible be done for the political, negotiated settlement of interstate conflicts, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order, as well as the role of small and medium-sized countries, of developing and non-aligned countries in that respect.

Romania's president and the Nepali sovereign agreed upon that contacts be stepped up and deepen at various levels with a view to steadily developing Romanian-Nepali collaboration and cooperation both bilaterally and internationally in the struggle for the promotion of world peace and detente.

The talks pass in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem.

Leaders Award Countries' Orders

AU162019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Kathmandu AGERPRES 16/3/1987 -- Monday, March 16, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met again with King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal and with Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi.

King Birendra conferred on President Nicolae Ceausescu the highest Nepalese distinction, the Order of Ojaswi Rajanya With Collar and Sash.

Mme Elena Ceausescu was conferred the Order of Trishakati Patta, First Class, With Sash.

President Nicolae Ceausescu awarded King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev the Order of the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, First Class, With Sash, and the Queen of Nepal the Order of 23 August, First Class, With Sash.

Then, in a particularly cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, views were exchanged on the relations between the two countries and peoples.

Exchange Dinner Toasts

AU162056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Kathmandu AGERPRES 16/3/1987 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu attended an official dinner given in their honour on Monday, March 16, by King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi.

The guests included the officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit, and Nepalese officials.

During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, the king of Nepal and Romania's president proposed toasts, followed with keen interest and punctuated with applause.

Talks With Prime Minister

AU162046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Kathmandu AGERPRES 16/3/1987 -- Monday, March 16, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu received the prime minister of Nepal, Marich Man Singh Shrestha.

The Nepalese premier highlighted on the occasion that the distinguished Romanian guests' visit was of historical significance for his people and country, for the friendly links between the two states. The Nepalese people, he stressed, is highly appreciative of Romania's foreign policy and of the important role it plays in the international life. In context he thanked for the support Romania grants to the proposal of Nepal's king to proclaim his country a zone of peace.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his belief that the visit he is paying to Nepal, that talks to be conducted on the occasion would contribute to the development of the ties between the two countries.

In the spirit of the mutual wish to promote the Romanian-Nepalese links, the exchange of views on that matter highlighted the conviction that the current Romanian-Nepalese dialogue would open further prospects to the cooperation in the economic and other areas, would help identifying and materializing new possibilities, promoting new forms of cooperation.

Current international issues were also approached. President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the creation of denuclearized zones, free from chemical weapons and military bases -- which is one of the main goals of the Romanian foreign policy -- was an integral part of the fight for peace, detente and international cooperation.

The talk also highlighted satisfaction at the fact that Romania and Nepal had identical stands on the cardinal questions confronting the present-day world, which contributed and contributes to the rapprochement and to the strengthening of the links between the two countries' peoples.

Receives Foreign Minister

AU162055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Kathmandu AGERPRES 16/3/1987 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu received on March 16 Nepali Foreign Minister Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya.

The foreign minister underscored the significance of the Romanian head of state's visit to his country and thanked for the support Romania gave to the proposal that Nepal be proclaimed a zone of peace. He was highly appreciative of Romania's actions and efforts for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, without chemical weapons and foreign military bases.

During the talk President Nicolae Ceausescu referred to his country's outlook and position on disarmament and peace, the eradication of underdevelopment, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The interview occasioned an exchange of views on major aspects of the current international political situation, with emphasis on the fruitful cooperation between Romania and Nepal at the U.N. and other international organizations and fora.

Attends Government Reception

AU171952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Kathmandu AGERPRES 17/3/1987 -- Tuesday, March 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu met with personalities of the political life of Nepal.

The guests cordially conversed with Nepali Prime Minister U Marich Man Singh Shrestha and Foreign Minister Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, continuing the exchange of views on the promotion of the friendly and cooperative ties between Romania and Nepal, on raising them onto a higher level.

A reception was given on the occasion which gathered members of the government and parliament, other representatives of the public life, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Nepal.

Addresses City Officials

AU171958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Kathmandu AGERPRES 17/3/1987 -- On March 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu met with members of the Kathmandu City (Panchayat) (parliament) and of the Administration Council.

Upon their arrival in the reception hall of the City Hall, the Romanian people's distinguished messengers were warmly welcomed by Mayor Kamal Chitrakar, who said that their visit to Nepal would add a new chapter to the growing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Referring to Romania's stand on international issues the speaker said that Nepal, a nonaligned and developing country, highly appreciated Romania's understanding of and consistent support to the Nonaligned Movement, to the cause of the developing world. We follow with greatest sympathy the efforts of the Romanian people to promote regional harmony and understanding in the Balkan Peninsula, he went on. Your effort to establish a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, in the Balkans has the support of the Nepalese people. As good friends we rejoice at the progress made by your people under your wise and able leadership.

In conclusion, the mayor of Kathmandu expressed the appreciation and gratitude of the citizens of the Nepalese capital for Romania's support to the proclamation of Nepal a zone of peace.

The message of salute, presented in a silver box, was handed over to Romania's president.

President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor to the applause of those present. His ideas and assessments were followed with keen interest and repeatedly punctuated with applause by the audience.

Resumes Talks With Birendra

AU172042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Kathmandu AGERPRES 17/3/1987 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu and Valentin Ceausescu met at a dinner on March 17 with King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah. The two heads of state continued their talks on questions of mutual concern relating to the promotion of Romanian-Nepali ties of friendship and collaboration and their cooperation on an international plane.

Romania's president and the king of Nepal expressed their satisfaction at the results of the summit dialogue, their conviction that the visit and the talks on the occasion evinced possibilities of expanding relations between the two countries in domains of mutual interest, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

Determination was also shown that Romania and Nepal step up their cooperation in the international life to make a growing contribution to the settlement of the complex problems facing mankind, to the establishment of a climate of detente, security, peace and collaboration among nations.

The two heads of state showed their satisfaction for the open, constructive character of talks, emphasizing that they would mark a moment of greatest significance in the chronicle of relations between the two countries and peoples.

The interview passed under the sign of mutual esteem and understanding, in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Nepalese Coverage of Visit

For reportage on the visit to Nepal by President Ceausescu, including talks held with Nepalese King Birendra, see the Other Countries section of the 17 March South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNIQUE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO INDIA

AU122047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 12 Mar 87

["Communique on the Official Goodwill Visit to the Republic of India of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/3/1987 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid an official goodwill visit to the Republic of India over March 9-12, 1987, at the invitation of the president of the Republic of India, Giani Zail Singh, and of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu learned with keen interest about the Indian people's achievements, saw round places of economic, social and cultural interest, enjoying a warm reception, expression of the feelings of friendship the two countries nurture for one another.

Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met with the president of the Republic of India, Giani Zail Singh, and conducted talks with Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India.

During the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, information was exchanged on current concerns for the two countries' economic and social development and a survey was made of the ways and means of further boosting the friendly and cooperative links between Romania and India. Opinions were exchanged at length on current international questions of joint interest.

The talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and India's prime minister underscored the growth of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and India, set on the principles of strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

President Ceausescu's visit will contribute to the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Indian ties conferring them stability and opening broad prospects on a political, economic, scientific and technical plane and in the international life.

The productive talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi make another valuable contribution to the development of the links of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement on economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of India and the convention on avoiding double taxation between Romania and India were signed during the visit. The signing of the two documents will contribute to the expansion and diversification of trade and the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of India.

The two countries set a 2-2.5 fold growth of bilateral commercial exchanges over the following five years as a major goal of their cooperation, similar growth rates having to be maintained in future.

Romania and India will pursue the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in machine building, electrical engineering, electronics, power engineering, farm machinery, the chemical, oil-field equipment, petrochemical and metallurgical industries, fishing, science and technology and other areas of common interest.

The exchange of views on international issues underlined concern over the world situation which continues to be particularly serious and complex following the furtherance of the arms race, especially the nuclear one, the maintenance and even amplification of military conflicts in various areas, the use and threat of force, and interference in other states' domestic affairs -- vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid, of the continuing world economic crisis and the deterioration of the situation in developing countries.

It was assessed that the halting of the arms race, of the nuclear one first and foremost, a passage to effective disarmament actions, the prevention of the danger of a nuclear war and the ensurance of a lasting world peace are fundamental problems of our days.

Romania and India declare for the general and complete banning of nuclear tests, the use of outer space by all nations for exclusively peaceful purposes.

The two countries are firmly for the cessation of any military conflicts and the settlement of interstate litigious issues by exclusively peaceful means, by direct negotiations among the sides concerned.

Romania and India consider that the eradication of underdevelopment, the narrowing of gaps between rich and poor countries, and the building of a new international economic order are imperatives for the peoples' peace and security, for mankind's future.

The two countries think that action should be taken for the strengthening of the United Nations' role in the international life, its growing contribution to the ensurance of peace and security, and the development of cooperation among the member states.

The exchange of opinions emphasized the identity or similitude of the two countries' viewpoints on the questions approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu warmly thanked President Giani Zail Singh of the Republic of India, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the friendly Indian people for the warm reception and hospitality extended to them during their official goodwill visit to the Republic of India.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu invited the president of the Republic of India, Giani Zail Singh, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visits is to be set through diplomatic channels.

POLICE REPORTEDLY SEIZE HUNGARIAN MINORITY BOOKS

AU161204 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Vienna, March 16 (AFP) -- Romanian political police last month seized hundreds of books and documents belonging to five members of the country's Hungarian minority, according to the minority's underground publication received here.

The publication, Hungarian Transylvania Press, said the political police, or "Securitate", searched the home of the Hungarian-speaking philosopher Gusztav Molnar, 38, in Bucharest on February 14.

Mr. Molnar, who has written a work on the historical origins of democracy, was forbidden to call a lawyer, the report said. The police seized about 100 books in Hungarian as well as letters and manuscripts.

Similar operations took place at the homes in Transylvania, western Romania, of four other members of the two-million strong Hungarian minority, the review added.

Police raided cinema director Gabor Tompa and political economics teacher Jusztinia Vita in the town of Cluj on February 17 and 19 respectively, and two Protestant ministers, Denes Fuloep and Levente Horvath, in Tirgu Mures on February 18, the publication said.

The Hungarian minority says it has been the target of a crack-down by Romanian authorities over the past few months.

On March 3, Hungary joined in a Canadian call for the protection of minorities' rights made at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) here.

GOVERNMENT HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON INCOME LAW

No Plans For Repeal

LD171446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- The intervention law on personal incomes must be applied throughout the country consistently and uniformly. Despite the dissatisfaction provoked thus far by the law's application, the FEC, for the time being, has no intention of going back on it. However, some questions should probably be made clearer in the accompanying regulations.

This was announced today by Dr Janko Obocki, chairman of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Welfare, at a news conference in the Federal Secretariat for Information. Journalists' questions were also answered by Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance; Svetozar Durutovic, federal secretary for information; and Velimir Maskovic, assistant director of the Yugoslav Social Accountancy Service.

Svetozar Rikanovic explained that after the first accounting period, organizations that have increased their productivity and income may increase wages. If business results permit, collectives may also "raise" personal incomes for the past month of this year accordingly.

10,000 Involved in Strikes

LD172131 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1959 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 17 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has no intention for the time being of backing down on an interventionist law pegging the growth of personal incomes in enterprises to productivity, Labour Minister Janko Obocki told a news conference here today.

The law has been hotly debated ever since its adoption, at the government's proposal, by the Federal Assembly on February 27. The payment of February incomes, calculated on the basis of the new law, resulted in a large number of strikes across the country.

Obocki told the conference that more than 10,000 people had taken part in a total of 70 strikes.

The strikes, sparked by somewhat lower February incomes in less successful firms, have prompted a number of local trade union organisations to call for the law's revision.

Obocki explained that the law had been passed with the aim of putting an end to a widespread practice in Yugoslavia of spending above earnings. He said that real earnings had risen by 10.1 per cent and productivity by only 0.9 per cent last year. The temporary measures of the Federal Government seek to bring earnings in line with performance.

Up to now productivity has been calculated every three months while the new legislation calls for monthly auditing.

At a rally in Zagreb today it was said that the resistance to the new law had been strongest in the least productive firms.

Obocki said workers were not informed in time and fully on the reasons why these unpopular but indispensable measures were taken and (?promised) that this would be done soon.

The majority of the March strikes ended when workers were given explanations for their lower February incomes.

Obocki said the interventionist law would be in force until July 1 when the social compact on income generation and distribution is to be amended.

Preparatory Effort 'Failed'

AU171923 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Marinela Raznjatovic report on news conference given by "FEC members" on 17 March; place not given]

[Text] In order to clarify things, one should state briefly the basic reason for adopting this so far unpopular law: The large gap between last year's productivity, 0.9 percent, and the real increase in personal incomes, 10.1 percent. In other words, far more was spent than earned. Therefore, the basic elements of the new law are productivity and income. To be specific: If a work organization registers an increase in productivity and net income, it is free to increase personal income, within the limits of the rise in productivity, of course. This law has already acquired another name among the public -- wage freeze. Here is Federal Finance Secretary Svetozar Rikanovic explaining whether it is accurate:

[Begin recording] It is somewhat exaggerated to call a law designed to ensure that spending and personal income move in conformity with work results and productivity a "freeze." You can have personal income if there is revenue and productivity. Of course we have listed the difficulties in the method of measuring productivity and what our criterion is -- the amount of revenue. Therefore, if revenue exists, if the market has confirmed that revenue exists, at the given prices and the existing price policy, it goes without saying that personal incomes can be increased within the limits of such revenue. After all, the goal is not to stop the increase of personal income but only to coordinate it. We did not react out of a desire for a lower standard of living, but out of a desire to provide a necessary answer to the following question: Can this country distribute more than it produces? [end recording]

However, there is something confusing here. Here is an example: If a work organization's periodic account shows a gross revenue increase of, say, 25 percent, which is achieved partly through price increases, it automatically gains the right to boost personal income. This is at variance with some basic economic laws, particularly if one knows that inflation is still growing vigorously, and that gross revenue can be manufactured without regard for labor productivity. As far as this part of the law is concerned, the FEC members themselves were not convincing, and their statements remained incomplete. Therefore, one can already feel that the presentation [as heard] of gross income will be the black spot of the law on personal incomes.

This law has become known for something else, too, the unpopular work stoppages. Here are some figures on this from Dr Janko Obocki, president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Policy:

[Begin recording] (?As of yesterday), Bosnia-Hercegovina had a total of 5 work stoppages with 1,800 workers taking part. In the SR of Montenegro, there was 1 work stoppage involving 560 workers. [paragraph continues]

In the SR of Croatia, there were (?35) work stoppages with (?4,500) workers participating. No stoppages were registered in Macedonia. There were 11 in the SR of Slovenia. I do not have the figure of workers taking part. In the SR of Serbia there were 10 work stoppages involving (?1,144) workers. In the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo there were 2 work stoppages with 500 workers participating. Finally, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina had 5 work stoppages with (?375) workers taking part. [end recording]

The FEC representatives explained that it was the duty of sociopolitical organizations at the collectives to prepare workers for this law. In this case, they failed completely. The question remains open whether that was due to surprise or ignorance. However, there was someone who was very zealous, even bureaucratically so. That was, more than anyone else, the Social Accounting Service which, very crudely and without any political feeling, divided work organizations into those that must return money and those that need not. One will soon see whether the Social Accounting Service was consistent in its adherence to the law. It is well known that the sociopolitical communities, particularly in Slovenia, violated previously adopted laws and increased personal incomes, although they should not have done so. This was catching the train at the last moment.

To summarize the news conference, one can say that the FEC will by no means give up the implementation of the new law on personal incomes and that there will not be a single exception.

MACEDONIA UNIONS DISCUSS WORK STOPPAGES

LD171524 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Owing to excessive tolerance and passivity, work stoppages have occurred in individual associated labor organizations for several years in succession while the same management cadres remain dominant. This was stressed today at a session of the Presidium of the Council of the Macedonian Trade Union Federation, which was followed by a discussion of work stoppages in the republic.

Therefore, it is being demanded that the Law on Associated Labor contain more precise definitions of the rights, duties, and responsibilities of everyone involved in the solution of disputes, especially work stoppages. According to the latest figures, there have been 38 stoppages in Macedonia since the start of the year, which is significantly more than the same period last year. Some 4,500 workers have taken part and more than 23,000 working hours have been lost. The common cause of all the stoppages in Macedonia are wages, their irregular payment and demands for their increase.

BELGRADE COLLECTIVES UNDER 'FINANCIAL BLOCKADE'

LD171223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- Illiquidity is a growing affliction for Belgrade industry. Due to a lack of liquid assets needed to cover obligations due at the start of March, 79 associated labor organizations have frozen bank accounts -- 11 more collectives than at the end of last year.

According to figures from the Social Accountancy Service, there were at the start of this month 38 organizations, employing a total of some 16,000 workers, under a 20-day constant financial blockade or 45-day intermittent blockade.

In keeping with the new law on the financial reorganization and closing of collectives, the Social Accountancy Service has informed the managerial bodies of these collectives, the organs of the sociopolitical communities, and creditor banks. These 38 illiquid organizations should -- and many have already done so -- adopt a set of measures within 20 days to solve their financial problems. These measures will then be submitted to the sociopolitical communities. After this the illiquidity may (?last) a few more months, or, to be more precise, 120 days [words indistinct].

(?Among those enterprises) that have already come up against the reality of the new regulation on financial reorganization, there are large collectives, including ZMAJ (two basic associated labor organizations with roughly 2,500 employees), IMK Beograd (three basic associated labor organizations with 800 workers), Ivan Milutinovic [words indistinct] (two basic associated labor organizations with 1,330 employees), and others.

INCOME MEASURES LEAD TO STRIKES IN MOSTAR

LD171750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Mostar, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- The latest strict measures of income distribution have led to strikes in a number of Mostar's associated labor organizations. As a result of dissatisfaction with the decision to introduce a system of guaranteed personal incomes, work stoppages occurred in some parts of the APRO agro-industrial combine and the regional health center.

However, just the opposite took place at the Hekom hermetic compressor factory, which is part of the Soko complex associated labor organization. At that large plant the change to guaranteed personal incomes was met not with dissatisfaction or a work stoppage, but with a record production of 3,200 compressors, the highest since the factory opened 5 years ago.

This unprecedented motivation on the part of Hekom's 800 workers was largely the product of a decision made at a workers' meeting that the guaranteed personal income of some 60,000 dinars for last month to be paid across the board, from the director to the security guards. The decision was put forward by the factory's management board as a sign of solidarity with lower paid workers and a desire to share the troubles that have affected them all. [passage omitted]

16 KULA WORKERS FIRED FOR STOPPAGE

LD172138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Summary] Kula, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the latest session of the workers' council of the Istra industrial fittings plant, it was decided that 16 workers should be dismissed from this work organization. On 4 February they stopped work without any justification. As a result of their action, some parts for products intended for export were not delivered on time, doing great material damage.

A disciplinary commission, which was the first to deal with the case, decided to move them to different jobs with lower incomes. The director of Istra complained to the Workers Council, which found no reason for the interruption of work, and, in light of the great material damage, concluded that all 16 workers should be dismissed.

HASANI COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTION, ECONOMY, ALBANIA

LD172207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- Speaking to the Belgrade Political Aktiv on the upcoming changes to the Constitution, Sinan Hasani said that the SFRY Presidency's proposal was an open democratic platform for all initiatives to further develop and enhance our commitments endorsed on so many occasions by the general public. This is what our organized forces should focus on in their discussions.

Noting that the public debates held thus far centered on relations within the Serbian SR, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, spoke in greater detail on this issue. "I would like to note," he said, "that many of the familiar differences have already been overcome through the adoption of the LCY Central Committee's positions on topical issues regarding the establishment of ties on which the principles of unity and togetherness within the Serbian SR are based. In addition to the work on drafting the proposed amendments, the SFRY Presidency, in conjunction with the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the party and state bodies in the Serbian SR and the provinces, took steps to overcome any remaining differences and to eliminate the unnecessary politicization of issues."

"Precisely for this reason," Hasani continued, "we have agreed to determine, in a politically responsible and sober manner, whether or not the individual, precisely defined provisions of the Constitution's normative section contain solutions that may hamper the consistent and comprehensive realization of the constitutional position of both the Serbian SR and the autonomous provinces in line with the SFRY Constitution's fundamental principles. If this turns out to be true they will be improved or deleted. Of course, this can be done only within the existing constitutional notion of the Yugoslav Federation, which gives the Serbian SR the status both of a state and a socialist self-managing democratic community. At the same time, it recognizes the provinces as socialist self-managing democratic communities within the Serbian SR and constituent parts of the Yugoslav Federation."

"It is my firm belief, and also that of my colleagues in the SFRY Presidency, that the constitutional changes alone will not solve all our problems. The imperatives and interests of coexistence in the Serbian SR call for the common interest of its workers, nations, and nationalities to be tackled more thoroughly through the pooling of labor and resources on the basis of self-management. This way of translating the concept of togetherness into reality is not and should not be typical solely of the Serbian SR. However, it is the only possible way to resolve and realign relations between the nations and nationalities, and between the republics and provinces. It is also a factor in strengthening the federation's self-managing character and of coexistence and development within it."

Hasani devoted part of his address to the country's political and security situation. He noted that "there were certain reactionary forces in the country and abroad that were doing their best to undermine the SFRY's foundations. Their goal is to destroy it or return it to the path of bourgeois or bureaucratic-centralist development."

Turning to conditions in Kosovo, Hasani emphasized that it was becoming increasingly obvious that the majority of the population in Kosovo, including the ethnic Albanians, unswervingly supports the policy of a socialist Yugoslavia with equal nations and nationalities. It was growing more determined in its opposition to that other, smaller section of the Albanian community, to nationalists and irredentists and their fanatical attacks on the SFRY, their strikes at the brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities both in Kosovo and Yugoslavia as a whole, and their hostile calls for a Republic of Kosovo."

In this context, Hasani noted that the reactionary forces in Kosovo receive support from Albania, which insists on showing some sort of paternalist attitude to the Albanians of Yugoslavia. According to Tirana, it does not really care about them, and rejects them as an unnecessary and unacceptable burden.

"The Albanians of Kosovo are well aware of the fact that only with the help of a strong Yugoslavia, which is, after all, a revolutionary creation they, too, helped make, can they safeguard their national interests, the interests of their working class, and their freedom against attacks. These assaults come not only from those reactionary forces that refuse to reconcile themselves to our revolution's progress, but also from all forces striving to create new points of crisis and trouble in the world, including Yugoslavia. The great majority of ethnic Albanians rightly expose as traitors those Albanian nationalists and irredentists who at each historical turning-point tried aggressively to put obstacles in the path of our socialist growth," Hasani stressed.

According to Sinan Hasani, nationalism today is not a problem typical of Kosovo alone. It affects other parts of the country as well. "It is understandable for these negative developments to affect Serbian, Montenegrin, and Macedonian nationalism. Other republics have also faced similar situations. This has been borne out and reflected by the emergence of the so-called bourgeois right and the occurrence of nationalist excesses. This includes the "memorandum" that came from the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the so-called Solidarity Fund, the "Contribution to the Slovene National Program" and finally, Islamic fundamentalism. Highlighting the fact that all anti-socialist forces must act in an organized way, Hasani warned that a certain amount of opportunism and lack of interest in action had been detected in a section of the subjective forces and even in the LCY rank and file. This, he stressed, obliges LCY organizations and other socio-political forces to revitalize political and ideological work among their members and to train them for long-term activity on our road of socialist development."

Turning to the problems encountered in implementing the adopted economic policy, Sinan Hasani emphasized the great importance of the FEC's role and that of other federal organs. However, he warned at the same time that the achievement of development goals was not the job of these bodies alone. "All subjects in the decisionmaking process, from the basic associated labor organization and the municipality to the provinces, republics, and the federation, must behave in accordance with the adopted policy. They must be prepared to bear their share of responsibility for its consistent implementation. Only in this way can the tasks set by the 1987 resolution, based on the long-term program of economic stabilization, be carried out. In some places this was apparently not realized adequately," Hasani noted.

He went on to warn that under our aggravated economic circumstances, production will grow only if those programs based on sound economic foundations and proven value on the market are applied. "At the same time," he added, "programs running at a loss must be abandoned."

People and resources must be retrained and readjusted for market-dedicated production. We must differentiate between those associated labor organizations likely to function successfully under new economic terms and which we must, therefore, help overcome any economic difficulties that might arise, and unprofitable organizations that have been saved only by the transfer of funds from successful associated labor organizations.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, also spoke about the international situation, which he termed rather complex despite attempts to make some positive moves. "In this complicated and contradictory international situation Yugoslavia will continue to pursue its active nonaligned foreign policy and to develop relations and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the original principles of nonalignment."

Economic Problems 'Serious'

LD172020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1734 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- It is true that we are facing serious economic problems, which showed themselves most forcefully last year and in the first quarter of this year. However, it is also true that this same period brought certain positive economic results: in agriculture, tourism, and civil engineering for instance. This represents a guarantee that this year we can take a step toward moving out of the crisis. However, if we allow things to get worse, then the leadership will face the question of responsibility and of its ability to implement what has been agreed upon. This was pointed out today by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, who, together with Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ivan Stambolić, president of the Presidency of the Serbian SR, visited the Belgrade Assembly and spoke to the capital's most senior leaders.

Many problems, Hasani stressed, are the result of objective factors, but we must say it would be considerably easier to deal with them if the activity of subjective forces were more organized and coordinated. He noted that this is not just a matter of economic categories, but of further developing socialism in Yugoslavia.

Turning to Aleksandr Bakočević, president of the Belgrade Assembly, and other city leaders, Hasani explained it was an exceptionally good thing that Belgrade is actively working on new development and production programs and technologies. This is significant in light of our greater participation in contemporary world production trends. Hasani emphasized: I am deeply convinced that Belgrade has a great potential here.

Belgrade's efforts to intensify overall cooperation with Kosovo, Hasani continued, deserve all respect and praise. The results of this activity are visible and reflect its concern to help this area, which is burdened with numerous problems.

Commenting on the current orientations of the Federal Executive Council and analyzing today's economic trends, Janez Zemljarić emphasized that any future drastic jumps in market prices should by no means be passively observed or tolerated. You in Belgrade, he said, have several collectives which in the first months of this year raised prices by 300, 400, or even 500 percent. There are similar cases in other parts of the country. [passage omitted]

Urges Scientific Progress

LD172043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade [dateline as received] -- I do not think the reasons for the crisis in which we find ourselves lie in existing production relations. However, I know that our backwardness in scientific and technological development has made a considerable contribution to the present situation. Fortunately, we have at last realized that there can be no progress without science. Willingness and desire are not enough; results are necessary as well. The Boris Kidric Institute has always had a very important place in Yugoslav science, but today, when our science must take a major step forward, its role has taken on even greater significance. That is why this institution must do everything necessary to meet the new demands placed upon it. This was stated today by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, during his visit to the Boris Kidric Institute for Nuclear Science in Vinca today. He was accompanied by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency, Aleksandar Bakovic, president of the Belgrade Assembly, and other federal, republican, and city leaders. [passage omitted]

Sinan Hasani emphasized that we are now feeling the effects of past errors in our scientific policy. This is why we cannot direct ourselves toward technological advancement and to narrowing the gap with the developed countries unless we seek the opinion of those having the most right to speak on the subject -- that is, the scientists themselves. Hasani pointed out that scientists must determine the tasks we can achieve.

Following his talks with the heads of the institute, the president of the SFRY Presidency toured the workshops and was shown their operations. [passage omitted]

DZIDAREVIC RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED MEETING

LD142000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1821 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who led Yugoslavia's delegation to the extraordinary session in Georgetown of the nonaligned countries' Coordinating Bureau devoted to Latin America and the Caribbean, returned to Belgrade this evening.

During the bureau session the Yugoslav foreign secretary held several meetings with ministers from states taking part in the nonaligned meeting.

Before arriving in Guyana, Raif Dizdarevic paid an official and friendly visit to Venezuela.

Raif Dizdarevic was welcomed at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. Dr German Lairet, the Venezuelan ambassador to Yugoslavia, was present as well.

PRC'S CHEN MUHUA STARTS 7-DAY VISIT

Meets With Milosavljevic

LD131713 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 13 (TANJUG) -- Bilateral and economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China has been good, though it is still modest in terms of the two countries' needs and possibilities, Milos Milosavljevic, a vice-president of the Yugoslav Government and Yugoslav cochairman of the mixed Yugoslav-Chinese Committee, and Chen Muhua, a state councillor and Chinese cochairman of the mixed committee, stated in their talk here today.

The Chinese delegation led by Chen Muhua is on a seven-day visit to Yugoslavia now.

In evaluating economic cooperation between the two countries Milosavljevic and Chen Muhua found that it had been lagging behind very good political relations between Yugoslavia and China, laying stress on the need of a more comprehensive and long-term development of industrial and technological cooperation through coproduction, joint investments, cooperation in free customs zones and joint appearances on third markets.

Received by Mikulic

LD131819 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic met today in Belgrade with Chen Muhua, president of the People's Bank of China and alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo who, is visiting our country in her capacity as vice chairman of the mixed Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

During the talks, which were also attended by FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic, the bonds and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China were reviewed, as were a number of questions on international relations. It was stated that bilateral economic cooperation was on the upswing last year. This is particularly true of the increase in trade. At the same time, it was noted that collective efforts should continue to improve higher forms of economic collaboration, including industrial cooperation, joint ventures, and participation in third country markets. In addition, it was emphasized that further efforts should be made to successfully implement the joint projects agreed on during last year's visit to Yugoslavia by PRC State Council Premier Zhao Zi Yang. Among these are the construction in China of a railway line to transport coal.

The use of other possibilities, such as barter deals and compensation exchanges to increase trade, were also discussed.